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# Newport Mercury

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**Poetry.**  
*Translated for the Mercury.*  
**LE DERNIER ADIEU DU SOLDAT.**  
BY W. R. DEBANT.  
Rose, this letter will inform you;  
There is need of no alarm;  
Our valiant army is victorious,  
Although I have lost an arm.  
We have gained in glorious battles,  
Broken bones in each attack,  
Captured arms, and ammunition,  
Of which two balls are in my back.  
I enclose ten francs the surgeon  
Gave to me to-day in bed,  
Which he paid me for my body  
For a subject 'till I'm dead!  
As my Rose must love her lover,  
I shall die a happy elf,  
As I know she'll have my value,  
When she will not have my self.  
I hope in God my poor old mother—  
Who was in a dying way—  
When I left her, now is sleeping  
Calmly on her bed of clay.  
'Twould break my heart if she were living,  
With her love for me so great,  
Ah! the shock of grief would kill her  
At her son's untimely fate.  
Take good care of, dearest Rose;  
My good, faithful dog for one,  
Never breathe a word unto him  
That his master's dead and gone.  
How he'd jump at my returning  
Home, an officer so fine;  
If he knew he'd never see me,  
Like a fool he'd whine and pine.  
There is one thing sadly grieves me—  
Dying in a distant land;  
When we die among our kindred,  
Friends in sorrow press our hand,  
And our names in village churchyard  
Carve upon a wooden cross,  
Where sometimes the kindly neighbor  
Comes to pray and weep our loss.  
Adieu, Rose adieu, take courage,  
Don't for my sake, yield to woe,  
Tho' the regiment now enrolls me,  
Ne'er again will let me go.  
There go all things round me turning—  
Ah! 'tis past no more I see—  
I'm receiving marching orders—  
Farewell, Rose, remember me.  
**MIDNIGHT MASS FOR THE DYING YEAR.**  
BY W. H. LONGFELLOW.  
Yes, the Year is growing old  
And his eye is pale and bleared;  
Death with frosty hand, and cold  
Plucks the old man by the beard,  
Sorely—sorely!  
The leaves are falling, falling,  
Solennely, and slow;  
Caw! caw! the rooks are calling,  
A sound of woe,  
A sound of woe!  
Through woods and mountain passes  
The winds like anemones roll,  
They are chanting solemn masses  
Saying, pray for this poor soul,  
Pray—pray!  
The hooded clouds like friars,  
Tell their beads in drops of rain;  
And patter their doleful prayers,  
But their prayers are all in vain,  
All in vain.  
Then he stands in the foul weather,  
The foolish, fond old Year,  
Crowned with wild flowers and heather  
Like weak, despised Lear,  
A King—a King!  
Then comes the summer-like day  
And bids the old man rejoice!  
His joy! his last! O, the old man gray  
Loveth her over sweet voice,  
Gentle and low!  
To the crimson woods she singeth,  
And the voice gentle and low,  
Of the soft air, like a daughter's breath,  
Pray do not mock me so!  
Do not laugh at me!  
And now the sweet day is dead,  
Cold in his arms it lies;  
No stain from its breath is spread  
Over the glassy skies,  
No mist nor stain!  
Then, too, the old Year dieth,  
And the forests utter a moan  
Like the voice of him who crieth  
In the wilderness alone,  
Vex not his ghost!  
Then comes with an awful roar,  
Gashing and thundering on,  
The storm-wind from Labrador,  
The wild Euroclydon—  
The storm-wind!  
Howl! howl! and from the forest  
Sweep the red leaves away!  
Would the sins that thou abhorrest  
O soul! couldst thou decay  
And be swept away!  
For then shall come a mightier blast,  
Then shall be a darker day,  
And the stars from heaven down-cast  
Like red leaves be swept away.  
Kyrle Elyson.  
Christie Elyson.

**Selected Tale.**  
**THE AUCTION.**  
**A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.**  
BY JAMES REES.  
It was a tempestuous night, the winds whistled fearfully, and hail stones whose size threatened to demolish the windows rattled against them with a determined pertinacity as if determined to test their strength. In the parlor of a fine old-fashioned house, beside rather a comfortable fire on such a night, were seated the family of Mr. Sunderland, consisting of himself, wife, daughter, and a faithful maid servant. A heavy gloom, more of sorrow than of anger, rested on each brow, not even excepting that of the maid servant alluded to, from whose eager glances, cast over and anon toward the family group, the close observer would have noted the deep interest she took in the cause of their grief.  
The picture was a melancholy one, for virtue in distress has no light shade to relieve it; all around and about it, is dark and sombre. The sensitive artist would have thrown aside his pencil, if the subject had been presented to his view, as we have described it and his heart would have received an impression, which could not have been transferred to the canvas.  
'To-morrow,' observed Mr. Sunderland, 'is the anniversary of the melancholy death of our dear Henry—to-morrow will be ten years since the vessel in which he sailed was lost, and all on board perished—all—' all.'  
'Alas!' exclaimed his wife, as the tears coursed their way down her cheeks, 'to-morrow will be a melancholy day.'  
'Indeed it will, for to-morrow this house which belonged to my father—the furniture which time has made, as it were, a part of ourselves, and associated with many a pleasant event of our lives, is to be sold, torn from us by the unrelenting hands of creditors; but, thank Providence, misfortune, not crime, has reduced us to this state of poverty.'  
'With you sell everything, pa—can we secure nothing?' asked the daughter.  
'No, my child, unless with what little money a friend has generously loaned me, I can secure a few articles. Ellen, my dear, take your pencil and put them down: first the sideboards, two beds, sofa, chairs and kitchen things. The sideboard, it is true, will be to us now a superfluous piece of furniture, but it belonged to my mother, and I cannot, will not, part with it.'  
'But my piano, pa, must that go?'  
The wife sighed, the father cast his eyes towards the flickering fire, and the daughter was silent. The fate of the piano was decided upon. A melancholy pause in the conversation plainly told how severe was the alternative, for the law never studies the feelings of its victims when exacting the penalties of a bond.  
'Go, Mary,' said Mr. Sunderland, addressed the servant, 'go and request the Sheriff's officer, who is watching the property, to walk into the parlor; he is only doing his duty, no doubt it is painful to him as it is distasteful to us. Let him have a seat at our fire, and some refreshment, for it is a severe night.'  
'It is indeed a fearful night,' observed Mrs. Sunderland, 'and we have behaved rude to this man.'  
'Mother, I made a fire in the room where he is, but—'  
'Speak out child—it was with the last stick.'  
'Father, it was—'  
Mary returned with the officer, a polite, gentlemanly man, for such should be the character of the men who have to perform a part in the drama of life, not unlike that of the inquisitors of old, whose province it was to torture by the rack, with this difference, however, theirs was a physical torture, ours a mental one, administered with all the meekness and precision of legal justice. The officer politely accepted the invitation, and endeavored to cheer his victims, by enumerating many cases of a similar kind, equally poignant and distressing—'Thus the evening passed heavily and cheerlessly away.  
On the morning of the contemplated sale, there was to be seen a crowd of people flocking to the house of Mr. Sunderland. Some out of sheer, heartless curiosity, friends (?) of the family, who came with mockery on their lips, and purses—Others with an intent to purchase, but not one among the crowd showed the least desire to aid, assist, or sympathize with the distress of the family. This is the world; we laugh at the misfortunes of our fellow creatures, and even mock their distresses by witnessing in silence their sufferings. The auctioneer was now making his arrangements, by flourishing his ham-

mer, rolling his eyes, and using his tongue. The motley crowd gathered around him. The house was put up first. It was accurately described, free from all incumbrances and subject to a very small ground rent. It was started at five thousand dollars. There were several bidders, all of whom seemed anxious to purchase it. Seven thousand five hundred dollars was at last bid, upon which the auctioneer dwelt for a moment. Mr. Sunderland compressed his lips together, and muttered to himself, 'it cost my father fifteen thousand dollars—Seven thousand five hundred dollars—going once, twice, three times—for the last time going—eight thousand—thank you, sir—eight thousand once, eight thousand twice, eight thousand three times—going—gone. What name?'  
'Clifford,' was the response, and all eyes rested on a tall, noble looking man, who had remained silent during the rapid bidding of the speculators, and who, as the whisper went round, was a total stranger to all present.  
'It is gone,' whispered Mr. Sunderland to his wife, as he pressed her hand in silent grief. 'We have no home now.'  
'Now, gentlemen,' cried the auctioneer, 'we will sell this sideboard, in which I am requested by the creditor to say that it is an old family piece, and it is the wish of the owner to retain it if possible. I merely mention this, as it is known to you under what peculiar circumstances the things are sold.' This had the desired effect—no one seemed willing to bid against the unfortunate man, who started it at ten dollars. Twenty was bid by Mr. Clifford; twenty-five from Mr. Sunderland; fifty from Mr. Clifford silenced the anxious parents, and the family piece of furniture was sold to the new owner of the house.  
A gentleman who stood by, remarked that the act was a cold, heartless one.  
'Was it?' sarcastically asked Mr. Clifford, 'then, sir, why did you not buy it for him?'  
Mr. Sunderland was much affected at this little incident. 'He little knows how much he has lacerated this heart. But I will purchase the piano for my child. He stepped up to Mr. Clifford and told him the desire he had to purchase the piano for his daughter, and hoped he would not bid against him.  
'Sir,' said the stranger, 'I will not deceive you, as much as I respect your feelings, and the sympathy of this good company; cannot, may, will not, alter the determination made when I first entered this house.'  
'And, pray, sir, what may that determination be?'  
'To purchase everything in it, and by heaven I'll do it, if I have to pay double price.'  
'Strange,' muttered Mr. Sunderland, as he found his family in another part of the room.  
The stranger fulfilled his promise, and actually bought everything in the house from the garret to the cellar.  
After the sale was over, and the company had retired, Mr. Clifford requested the auctioneer to walk into an adjoining room. After the lapse of a few moments they both returned to the parlor, where the family still remained. The auctioneer looked around, gave a knowing smile, wished them all a good day, and as he left the room was heard to say, 'I never heard of such a thing, a perfect romance, ha, ha, ha.'  
'You are now,' observed Mr. Sunderland to Mr. Clifford, 'the owner of this house and furniture, they were once mine, let that pass.'  
'I am, sir, for the time being, your landlord.'  
'I understand, you, sir, but will not long remain your tenant; I was going to observe, however, that there are two or three articles which I am anxious to purchase—that sideboard, for instance, it is a family relic, I will give you the fifty dollars, the price you paid, and I feel assured under the circumstances, you will not refuse me this favor.'  
'I cannot take it, sir.'  
'Obdurate, ungenerous man.'  
'Will you not let pa buy my piano, sir?' humbly asked Ellen. 'He will give double the price at which it was sold.'  
'It is painful, young lady, for me to refuse even this—I will sell nothing, not even the wood that I saw lying in the cellar.'  
'Then, Mr. Clifford,' exclaimed Mr. Sunderland, 'we have no further business here. Ellen, got your handbox, let us quit this house, we are not even free from insult. Where is Mary?'  
'I am here, sir, the key of my trunk is lost, and I am fastening it with a rope.'  
'Stop, my girl, I think I have purchased that trunk, coolly observed the stranger.  
'Mr. Clifford, I am not so old but that

I can resent an insult, nay, will; if you carry this arrogant, and to me, strange conduct much further, that poor girl has been to me and mine the best, and I may say the only friend; she has remained with us in poverty, assisted us in our distresses, not only with her purse but her hands; she is to me not as a servant, but one of my family, for there is, thank heaven, no such base distinctions in poverty, that exists in a state of bloated wealth. Here, here, we have nothing but what we have upon our backs—the master and the servant are equal. She is part of my family, and I will protect her from insult. That trunk is hers and who dare take it from her. Not you, sir.'  
Mr. Clifford cast his eyes upon Mary, who at that moment arose from the floor, for a moment they gazed upon each other in silence. 'And she, you say, has been to you a friend.'  
'Indeed she has, a kind, noble one.'  
'Mr. Sunderland, stay—one moment, my good girl, put down that trunk; take a seat, madam; permit me, miss, to hand you a chair; Mr. Sunderland will you be seated? I have got something more to say. When you requested me to yield up the wish I had to purchase this sideboard, I told you that it was my determination to purchase it, and I tell you now that I will not sell it.'  
'This, Mr. Clifford, needs no repetition.'  
'Aye, but it does, and when that young lady made the same request for her piano my answer was the same. Stop, sir; hear me out; no one would act so without a motive; no one, particularly a stranger, would court the displeasure from a crowded room, and bear up against the frowns of many without an object. Now I had an object, and that was—he seated, sir—madam, your attention—that object was, to buy this house and furniture for the sole purpose of restoring them to you and yours.'  
'Sir, is this not a cruel jest?'  
'Is it possible?' exclaimed mother and daughter.  
Amazement took possession of them, and their trunk fell to the floor with a crash, causing her small stock of clothing to roll out, which she eagerly gathered up and thrust back, without any regard to the manner with which it was done.  
'The auctioneer,' continued Mr. Clifford, 'has my instructions to have the matter arranged by the morning. In the meantime you are at home; Mr. Sunderland, you are in your own house, and I, the intruder.'  
'Intruder, sir? Oh say not that—I will not tell you what a relief this knowledge is to me, but I am yet to learn how I am to repay you for all this and what could have induced you, a total stranger, thus to step forward. Ah! a thought strikes me—gracious heaven! Can it be? look on me, Mr. Clifford—nay, start not! The stranger actually recoiled from the glance of Sunderland's eye. 'Look on me, sir—has that girl, that girl, who stands there trembling, any interest in this generous act of yours?—speak, sir, and let me know at once—that I may spare your offer, and resent the insult.'  
'I will not deny, sir, but that she has.'  
'Me, father, dear father! I never before saw the gentleman's face.'  
'Say not so, Miss—'  
'Sir—I—I—indeed, father, I—'  
'Remember ten years back, call to mind a light-haired boy, who you called—'  
'Brother!'  
'Gracious heaven—Henry, my boy?'  
'Is here—I am your long lost son.'  
'Need we add more? Our readers can readily imagine that a more cheerful fire blazed upon the hearth, and that Mary, the faithful servant, was not forgotten in the general joy which prevailed on this occasion.  
Here, boys, read this and go and do likewise:—  
**A Quick Quarter.**—A boy worked hard all day for a quarter of a dollar. With the quarter he bought apples, and took them to town and sold them on the street for a dollar. With the dollar he bought a sheep. The sheep brought him a lamb, and her fleece brought him another dollar. With this dollar he bought another sheep. The next spring he had two sheep, two lambs and a yearling sheep. The three fleeces he sold for three dollars, and bought three more sheep. He now had six, with a fair prospect. He worked, where he found opportunity, for hay, corn and oats, and pasturing for his sheep. He took the choicest care of them and soon had a flock. Their wool enabled him to buy a pasture for them, and by the time he was twenty-one he had a fair start in life, and all from the quarter he earned in one day.

**Multum in Parvo.**  
Original and selected, prepared for the Mercury.  
The rose of Florida, the most beautiful of flowers, emits no fragrance; the birds of Paradise, the most beautiful of birds, give no song; the cypress of Greece, the finest of trees, yields no fruit.  
'I live in Julia's eyes,' said an affected dandy in Colman's hearing. 'I don't wonder at it,' said George; 'since I observed she had a sty in them when I last saw her.'  
An editor describing a lecture to the fair sex, exclaims with enthusiasm, 'Three thousand ladies hanging on the lips of one man.' This is rather too much of a good man.  
Elkes, the noted mixer, used to say, 'if you keep one servant, your work is done; if you keep two, it is half done; and if you keep three, you may do it yourself.'  
Mrs. Phin, wife of Edward Phin, an engineer of the Northwestern Company, Birmingham, England, was safely delivered of five children—three boys born alive and two girls born dead.  
**Artificial Heat.**—The late Lord Kelly had a very red face. 'Pray, my lord,' said Foote to him, 'come and look over my garden wall, my cucumbers are very backward.'  
A pistol has been invented which will fire fifty times per minute, carry a ball forty yards farther than any pistol now in use, and is also much lighter, and in every respect superior to Colt's revolvers.  
When Maurice Margat was tried at Edinburgh for sedition, the Lord Justice asked him, 'Have you any counsel, mon?'  
'No.'  
'Do you want to have any appointed?'  
'I only want an interpreter to make me understand what your lordship says.'  
A mathematical locksmith reckons that forty one thousand five hundred pounds of brass, in the shape of door keys, are carried daily up and down New York, in people's pockets.  
A young author reading a tragedy, perceived his auditor very often pull off his hat at the end of a line, and asked him the reason. 'I cannot pass a very old acquaintance,' replied the critic, 'without that civility.'  
The public libraries in New York city contain three hundred and thirty-six thousand volumes. The single library of Gottingen University contains three hundred and sixty thousand, and the National Library at Paris eight hundred and twenty-four thousand.  
A nobleman taking leave when going as ambassador, the king said to him, 'The principal instruction you require is, to observe a line of conduct exactly reverse to that of your predecessor.'  
'Sir,' replied he, 'I will endeavor so to act, that you shall have occasion to give my successor the like advice.'  
The amount of gold and silver taken annually from the mines of Europe is valued at \$25,000,000.  
The annual product of the mines of America is \$145,000,000.  
In Africa no silver mines are worked, and only gold to the value of \$2,000,000 is produced.  
Australia, too, yields no silver, but the annual product of gold is \$200,000,000—Sum total in all parts of the world, about \$397,000,000. The whole amount extracted from the earliest dates to the present time would amount to about \$20,536,000,000.  
**Playing on a Word.**—Lord Oxford was present in a large company at dinner, when Bruce, the celebrated traveller, was talking in his usual style of exaggeration. S. me one asked him what musical instruments were used in Abyssinia. Bruce hesitated, not being prepared for the question, and at last said, 'I think I saw a lyre there. George Selwyn, who was of the party, whispered his next man, 'Yes, and there is one less since he left the country.'  
Spranger Barry, to his silver-toned voice, added all the powers of persuasion. A carpenter, to whom he owed some money for work at the Dublin Theatre, called at Barry's house, and was very clamorous in demanding payment. Mr. Barry overhauled him, said from above, 'Don't be in a passion; but do me the favor to walk up stairs and we'll talk on the business.'  
'Not I,' answered the man; 'you owe me one hundred pounds already, and if you get me upstairs you won't let me leave you till you owe me two.'  
The older we grow, the more we love ourselves, and the less we care for others.

**United States Laws.**  
**OFFICIAL.**  
*Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.*  
[PUBLIC.—No. 196.]  
AN ACT further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective term of one, two and three years for military service; and any such volunteer, or in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct, election district, or of a county not so subdivided, towards the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute; and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive and be paid by the United States, a bounty of one hundred dollars; and for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of three hundred dollars; one third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one third at the expiration of one half of his term of service, and one third at the expiration of his term of service. And in case of any such draft no payment of money shall be made to the soldier, or to his widow, if he shall have left a widow; if not to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days, after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof, which may be unfilled; and in case of any such draft no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.  
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to send recruiting agents into the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct, election district, or of a county not so subdivided, towards the quota of which they may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute; and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service, shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct, election district, or of a county not so subdivided, towards the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute; and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service, shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct, election district, or of a county not so subdivided, towards the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute; 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The idea, that of an entire population may suffer to any extent whatever without producing a corresponding effect upon the whole country more or less to be regretted, has often been proved to be fallacious. And the whole world, by the interests of intercourse, is so bound together that in this respect the loss of prosperity in one country may be severely felt in another. The later news from Europe has been of a nature to create a sensation in commercial and financial circles on this side of the water; though the first shocks of the revolution which still continues perhaps, began indeed to be very distinctly heard many weeks ago. And now the reports of numerous failures in England; whether from fraud, misfortune, or bad management, are subjects of earnest enquiry and anxious speculation in this country. Probably all these causes have been in operation— but clearly something has happened to affect a class of interests unfavorably at the same moment, and to precipitate their downfall in a common ruin.

The cause of this event, or rather perhaps the occasion of so many failures simultaneously in England, and of a corresponding trouble in France, seems to be an interest to be the prospect of an early termination of our war in America. Some may be ready to say that this was indeed a poor excuse at best, and too slight a cause to be alleged for the heavy failures which have occurred and which are expected to occur on this side of the channel, or for the pecuniary embarrassment which is confessed to exist on the other. But we should remember that the credit system of those countries is a very delicate machine, which sometimes breaks down under a very slight pressure; and is liable to become deranged by prosperity as well as adversity. The profits made on cotton were tempting in the extreme, but the Bank of England was at the same time in process of being drained of specie. The cotton dealers fell under a change of prospects. Discount in England had been raised to nine and in France to seven per cent. And these failures of the cotton dealers are falling heavily upon both countries, and a suspension of specie payment in both is some very confidently predicted.

Strange as it must seem, the supposed prospect of peace between our American belligerents is looked upon with alarm by European neutrals. The distinct interests of a few have been the means of spreading a feeling of distrust among the many, and all are evidently in a situation bordering upon a general panic. But this should not in fact be considered a strange event, as the world was not made for the few, but for the many; and not to sacrifice a greater or smaller part for the special benefit of the rest. But it may be said, this has been done and may be done again. True; but that is not the way to promote the general welfare, or the way in which the general welfare has been promoted. The fear of such disasters is full of evil even when groundless. But the news from this country had not checked the fall of cotton in Europe; though the account received of SHERIDAN's defeat at BARNES had caused the "Confidence" loan to decline 8 or 7 per cent. While English consols had improved a trifle for the benefit of the speculators. And seldom indeed has there been a time when an unexpected event in this country would more seriously derange European affairs.

The London Times is found quoting a Parisian source as saying, "the war has produced a decline in all classes of investments of the kind. That speculators in cotton and the shares of joint stock companies had operated too largely. That now the large holders are forced to realize, while the public are so full of alarm that nobody is disposed to buy. And that this great change in affairs has been upon the country only for the period of a few weeks. Before, the prosperity of England is said to have been a subject of general congratulation. For two years they had had the complete command of the manufacturing and shipping business of the world. They had in the meantime made great profits. They ought not to be frightened in these critical days, because a Bank in London had failed, deranged and derided so much and so long. Cotton had fallen; but the high price of that article had before been a matter of the most general complaint. Little accidents had happened; but the whole country was entitled to confidence, and all classes to share in the national well-being.

Some things are to be noticed and preserved as merely curiosities, having in themselves no other appreciable value. And even in times when the world seems to be cast loose from its fastenings, things of this sort may be found in the sentiments of excited controversialists and political demagogues; though these may have their uses, if any one is able to discover to what valuable purpose they may be applied; and, like these, the remarks of the Richmond Whig of Oct. 8th may be worthy of some consideration. From the reports of returned prisoners that organ of secession appears to have discovered that our Federal President will be re-elected. That the result of their testimony agrees with the information which has been obtained from other sources and has served to form its own opinion. Being aware, however, that some are of a different opinion, the Whig recommends to all such to get rid of their delusion as soon as possible, and to look upon their situation in all its reality. To see that success or subjugation will be their fate; and to fight to the last or die slaves. But the Whig says the case would not be altered by the contemplated change in the head of the Federal Administration. That the fact that McClellan would prosecute the war to restore the Union, would amount to the same thing in the end. That the language of one candidate may be more acceptable than that of the other, and the promise to fight according to the rules of civilized warfare, might seem to be an improvement. But that, if McClellan should have the control of the war as commander-in-chief, there would be the greatest difficulty for him to fulfill his promises in that respect—accepting the war, he must accept its unavoidable consequences. But the Whig is of opinion that the war cannot be carried on in a different manner, so as to prevent the licentiousness of its nature.

There are now in the Government Armory at Springfield, Mass., 360,000 muskets.

Six Pennsylvania regiments at City Point cast 1071 votes, 121 of which were Democratic.

Butter is selling at 25 cents along the railroad lines in New York State.

The news, politically, for the past week, is embraced in the elections held on Tuesday by the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. In Pennsylvania the Democracy have striven hard to carry the State, and upon the home vote they held their own, but the soldiers vote to be heard from will give a majority for the Republican candidates, ranging from 10,000 to 20,000, and there is a gain of three or four Congressmen for the Administration. Ohio, which has so many peace-on-any-terms men, has rallied up a Republican majority of 40,000, and gives a gain of eleven or twelve Congressmen, leaving only two Democrats to advocate the claims of their Southern friends. Indiana, which was reckoned sure for the Democracy, has thrown a wet blanket over their hopes, and gives a Republican majority of some 15,000 and nine of the twelve in members of Congress.

The hopes of the Democracy are depressed, as by these elections they can see that there is not the slightest chance of electing "Mac," and the people of the West are as truly loyal as those of the East. The next Congress will present a favorable contrast to the last, for those sympathizers of the South, PENDLETON, COX, LONG, WOOD, BROOKS, and, it is hoped, VORHEES, will be left at home, and DAVIDSON of Kentucky will stand alone to give aid and comfort to the enemy. The people of the loyal States, by a large majority, are determined to re-elect Mr. LINCOLN, as by so doing they are assisting our brave soldiers at the front, in putting down this rebellion. JEFF. DAVIS, and the few leading men of the South, are beginning to feel the blows which are being inflicted upon the Southern people at large, and they go whining through the "Confederacy," asking them to still hold out and sustain him in his wickedness. He receives more encouragement from the disaffected at the North, than he does from his own people, for his friends here hold out false hopes, while his men, conscripted and sent to the army, desert to our lines on the first opportunity, and a thousand a week is but a fair estimate of the number who has fled from the tyrannical yoke of that Arab-Trojan. Let us in the loyal States give an overwhelming vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the effect will be to overwhelm rebellion, crush the few traitors North, and the many South, and forever put an end to secession, and paramount State Rights.

Rumors from Mexico have lately been of so uncertain a character, as to forbid any attempt to follow the fortunes or the fate of a people evidently to be given up as victims of their own folly and political corruption. Still reports are published, as if there were some chance of having them believed. And now we have the news, from the capital down to the 25th, (as stated), of a great battle which was fought near DURANGO, and in which the Mexicans under ORTIZ, CARVAJAL, NUNEZ, POTON, to the number of 8,000, were defeated by 300 French and 100 Mexicans under a Col. MARTIN. And if all this was true, we are expected to believe that the Imperial loss was only 11 French and 8 Mexicans killed, 3 officers and 41 soldiers wounded, as if received from an official report not to be questioned. And now it is about that counter-revolution, said to have been commenced under MIRAMON and supported by the priest-party till one-half of the capital city had been rescued from foreign control? As if it would be better governed by a domestic than a foreign pretender to unlawful authority. But what hope can there be for a people in the condition of the poor Mexicans? The age is to come perhaps which will restore that country, if it ever shall be restored, to its legitimate and correct state of a monument. — To the Heroes of Independence. And at the same time she is said to have congratulated the people on their "national regeneration." But what can be hoped from a people that can be hoodwinked by such an artifice, and so paltry reports with nonsense as this imperial democracy? Nevertheless, let the monument stand, and the time may come when that inscription will become appropriate to an age more worthy of such a honor. One report says, MAXIMILIAN has recovered from a wound, and another, that he has been assassinated.

We spoke last week of gold and silver having been found on the recent purchase of Mr. SANCHEZ G. WARD, of Boston, who is about to build a house near the boat-house. It appears that the workmen after digging some three feet deep moved a large boulder and found under it sixteen gold pieces of the size of an American silver half dollar, but only half the thickness, a bar of gold weighing 34 ounces and several silver coins. The gold pieces are as bright and perfect as when first coined but the silver is slightly rusted. The gold piece in our possession has the following inscription:— PETRUS II-D-G-Portus-Ag-Rex. (Peter 2d, by the grace of God, king of Portugal and Algarves, with a crown and monarchical emblems in the center and "4000"). On the reverse, "In hoc signo vinces." (By this sign we conquer.) 1703, and in the center a Roman cross with four letters R, signifying King. The silver coin has "PETRUS II-D-G-Portus-Ag-Rex-Bras." (Peter 2d by the grace of God, king of Portugal and Algarves, with the crown and "4400" and the date 1806. On the reverse, SING-VER-NATA-STAR. (Unconquered born, unconquered we stand.) The silver coin is termed a Portuguese Cross valued about 34 cents, and were first issued by the Portuguese in commemoration of their recovery of the Brazil from the Spaniards in the year 1600, hence the inscription, "Brazil on the face. The gold coin is a Portuguese Double n struck in the same reign as the above (viz. in the reign of Peter the 2d) who reigned in Portugal from the year 1685 to 1705 and valued about \$12.80 cents. No standard price is levied on Portuguese gold coin as they go generally by weight.

By whom they were buried or at what time, it is impossible to tell; they may have been placed there by pirates, as about that date many piratical vessels were off our coast and in July, 1723, twenty-three were hung on Gravelly Point and in the following November a number were hung near the Powder House.

Returns from the 1st R. I. Cavalry show 12 officers and 214 men present; 12 officers and 182 men absent; aggregate 420.

Second Regiment Battalion 7 officers and 232 men present, and 3 officers and 124 men absent; aggregate 383.

Fifth Regiment 16 officers, 263 men present; 17 officers and 293 men absent; aggregate 519.

The trotting horse Royal George, owned by Buffalo, and valued at \$15,000, died of disease of the heart on Sunday last. His owner last week refused an offer of \$10,000 for him.

Admiral PORTER has assumed command of the North Atlantic squadron.

The reception given to the returned veterans of the Fourth Regiment belonging in this city, which was begun on the evening of their arrival, was continued until Tuesday. We have not room to give the details, or scarcely a general notice.

They arrived Friday evening and received a salute from the Artillery Company, and were escorted to the Parade by Hercules Co. No. 7, with the Naval Band. Saturday evening they, with other who had seen service in Rhode Island regiments, were invited to meet at the Armory, and at 8 o'clock representatives of the Fifth, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Twelfth regiments, formed in line under command of Sergeant JOSEPH TOWNSEND, and were escorted by the Artillery Company, Col. BREWSTER, accompanied by the Naval Band, to Bellevue Hall. On arriving there they found the ladies had prepared a collation, which for beauty and sumptuousness, has not been equalled on any public occasion within our recollection. If the tables did not "groan," it was only because they had no souls. After the guests had taken their places, Col. STEWART called on Mayor CRANSTON to preside. The Mayor in a few words welcomed the members of the Fourth in behalf of the ladies, and then referred to the various duties which they had been called upon to perform from Rhode Island to the battle of the last instant, and he was pleased to have the evidence of the noble BURNHAM, that no regiment had more faithfully performed their duty than the Fourth Rhode Island.

After the remarks by Mayor CRANSTON, an earnest prayer was offered by Chaplain ROBINS of the Artillery, and the guests invited to partake of the repast. This occupied an hour, when the Mayor again called the assembly to order and referred to the presence of members of other regiments than the Fourth, and took the occasion to say that he knew of no distinction between the regiments which this State had sent to the front, as they had all nobly done their duty.

Rev. Mr. ROBINS was then introduced and made an eloquent and spirited response. He was followed by Rev. Mr. DAVIS, who spoke cheerfully of the prospects to be attained by the labors of the brave soldiers. Dr. H. R. TURNER also briefly addressed the assembly. These gentlemen have each two brothers serving in the Union army, and we hope the time is not distant when peace shall be sounded through our land and they shall extend the welcome hand to their absent ones.

The whole entertainment, collation, speaking, and music was all that could be desired, and will long be remembered.

Tuesday, Hercules Co. No. 7 extended their welcome to the returned braves, and passed out office about eleven o'clock, accompanied by the 15th Regiment Band. The Company looked finely in their uniform, and reminded us of times past. They executed about forty varieties, principally of the Second and Fourth Regiments, and proceeded to the Neck, where, with the ladies, a pleasant day was spent. They returned about five o'clock, and in the evening assembled at Ocean Hall. It was expected that the attendance would be small after the fatigue of the day, but there was an agreeable disappointment, as at least four hundred people were in attendance, and a night was spent in an orderly and pleasant manner.

The ladies were prettily dressed, and with the hall finely decorated, the scene was due to the looker-on. Sapper was partaken of from 12 to 3 o'clock, as the attendance was so great that it was necessary to set the tables—which occupied the whole length of the building—up at the first table, and spoke a few words of welcome.

The welcome has been all that could be desired, and we know the braves appreciate all that has been done. There are others to the front, and we trust they may be spared to see the rebellion crushed and to meet a long reception.

In addition to the building going forward in the city, we learn that there is much more than usual being done on the island. We have not been able to get the specifications of but one house, that for Mr. JOHN S. BARNSTON, of Boston, on the farm recently purchased of Mr. THOMAS B. SHERMAN, in South P. Richmond.

The plan is similar to that of Mr. JOHN N. A. GRISWOLD, Toure street, and will have a front of 80 feet and be 70 feet deep, with an L. 36 by 30 feet. Other buildings are to be erected on the farm, and the stable will be 38 by 48 1/2 feet and the farm barn 60 by 37 feet—J. S. STURGIS, Boston, Architect. EDWARD COOKSHILL, Portsmouth, builder.

The location of this farm is one of the pleasantest on the island, being half of the Greenwald farm, the other half having been purchased a few years since by Mr. WM. MAXON ROGERS of New York. Other farms in South P. Richmond are owned by gentlemen from abroad and in a few years we may expect to find many country seats occupied temporarily or permanently by those who have been induced to seek the salubrious climate of this island.

We attended service at the Asylum last Sabbath, and took the occasion to look about the premises, and were much pleased to notice the perfect order in which that institution is conducted. The present keeper, Mr. WHEATLEY, and his lady, seem well fitted for the positions, and a feeling of satisfaction appeared to exist throughout the establishment. We missed many familiar faces, the sickness of last Fall having carried them to their final home. There are now sixty-three inmates, thirteen of the number having lost their reason. If by their residing at the Asylum they do not enjoy all the privileges they would in the city, they have no occasion to find fault with their position, for everything seems to be done for their comfort, and there is enough to wear and eat, the two principal considerations in this life.

The new works recently erected in the Department of the South were known heretofore by the following names in honor of the brave officers who have served in that Department:

The work within the Intrenchment at Hilton Head will be known as "Fort Sherman," after Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, U. S. Vol., formerly commanding that Department.

The work at Beaufort, S. C., will be known as "Fort Stevens," after Brig. Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, U. S. Vol., killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

The work at Spanish Wells will be known as "Battery Hubbard," after 1st Lieut. Henry Hubbard, 32 R. I. Vol. Artillery, killed on Morris Island, S. C., August 21, 1863.

It is reported that Mr. ORIN F. JACKSON who married a Newport lady, and Mr. GEORGE STRAUSS of this city, who were conducting a plantation for Government, not far from Wickburg, were recently "gobbled up" by guerillas who made a raid upon the plantation.

Is the world moving forward or backward? The question is an important one, because in these last times nothing is stationary, if indeed anything may be said to have any regular motion in any direction. Many seem to be impressed with the idea, however, that it is absolutely necessary to keep moving some way or other, in the path of progress or in the track of reaction. The old systems of Europe and Asia have lately taken fresh courage, particularly from the examples of Mexico and the United States, that free institutions are everywhere being proved to be failures; and the success of the French in Mexico gave the effete monarchy of Spain, it appears some hopes of recovering its lost possessions in America. The seizure of the Chinese Islands is supposed to have been intended as the opening of a more direct attack upon the Peruvian Republic—where it might be that the people were ripe for the introduction of what is vaguely called a "stronger government," but only relatively stronger because the people are weaker—loaded with heavier burdens they must be more humble in their aspirations. But sometimes our old systems of oppression are found to press so hard upon their subjects as to break down the foundation of their own strength. Perhaps Spain will find it necessary to relinquish its supposed design against the Peruvians. Because, though that monarchy has some power in Europe, it seems to have much less in America. And it appears to be admitted in Spain that they cannot even subdue the Dominicans. A Madrid paper is reported as urging a relinquishment of the attempt—and to be satisfied with holding only three towns: St. Domingo, Samana and Puerto Plata. The little war carried on against the Dominicans, is said to have already loaded the feeble monarchy with a still heavier debt; and such a power is not supposed to be likely to engage in a greater struggle which may end only in greater disappointment. The spirit of reaction is abroad, but not yet sufficiently powerful to obliterate every vestige of freedom on this continent.

The army news is not of much interest this week only three battles having been recorded. The results are determined not to allow our troops to occupy advanced positions if it is possible to stop it by hurling large bodies of their troops on our weak troops. The advanced position of Gen. NAUVE with his colored cavalry which was deemed to hold a long front, was wrested from him, but other troops in the rear met the shock and with Spencer repeating rifles caused a fearful loss in the rebel ranks. Whether the last ground was retaken is not known as accurate are not clear upon this point. But the best fighting has been done by the gallant SHERIDAN, who after completely destroying everything likely to be used by the rebels for subsistence in the Shenandoah Valley returned to Strasburg last Sunday. The rebel cavalry followed him up and SHERIDAN decided to give them battle. Sunday morning at daylight the attack was made on three sides and in a very brief time the rebels broke and fled in a perfect panic and disorder and were pursued twenty miles. They left eleven guns, caissons, wagons, cattle and about 300 prisoners behind, which makes the number of guns captured in the Valley thirty-six. The rebels have been completely used up in that quarter and will hardly venture another raid into "My Maryland." In the South West Gen. SHERMAN's forces have had six hours fight at Altoona with the rebels under Gen. FORKSTED and whipped them badly, and FORKSTED is being followed closely by ROSSKOPF and WASHBURN, and it is feared that he will be captured.

In Gen. GRANT's army matters are reported satisfactory, but to MISKIDRI PRICE with his army and sympathizers are doing a large amount of damage, but Gen. ROSSKOPF's hopes to get his forces in cooperation and thus oblige the rebels to concentrate, when start work will be made with these electrifying raiders.

A gentleman informs us that he has seen a place near Livingston, a few miles out of the city of New York, now owned by Mr. McBRIDE, a choice Hamburg grape vine or rather tree, from which was gathered the last season more than two thousand pounds of grapes worth one dollar per pound. The vine is under glass and is very favorably situated, being on the side of a hill facing South, the soil of which is very rich.

We are pleased to learn that Chaplain H. S. WATTS, of the Fifth Rhode Island regiment, will visit us on Thursday next, and recount the many incidents connected with his imprisonment in the South. The lecture will be of peculiar interest, and the public are invited to attend. Services at the Marlborough street M. E. Church, commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Col. BRATTON of the Third R. I. regiment having resigned, Lieut. COL. WILLIAM AMES of the same regiment has been promoted to be Colonel of the same, and Col. SIMMON of the Fifth regiment having been discharged on account of physical disability, it is presumed that Lieut. C. L. GEORGE W. TEW, will be promoted to the C. colonelcy.

SWINBURNE has his Flour Mill in operation now and is turning out about eighty barrels per day. The five brands are said to be equal to any offered in the market, and persons purchasing and a feeling of satisfaction appeared to exist throughout the establishment. We missed many familiar faces, the sickness of last Fall having carried them to their final home. There are now sixty-three inmates, thirteen of the number having lost their reason. If by their residing at the Asylum they do not enjoy all the privileges they would in the city, they have no occasion to find fault with their position, for everything seems to be done for their comfort, and there is enough to wear and eat, the two principal considerations in this life.

Of those in hospital at Philadelphia we notice the names of G. H. RICHARDSON, Co. F. 21 regiment, at the "Starling," and WILLIAM C. HUBBARD, Co. C. 4th regiment, at the "White Hall" both of this city.

NAVAL.—Admiral L. M. Goldsborough and Commanders Gurnet and Howell, have been ordered to the Naval Academy on special duty.

Lieut.-Commander Alfred Hopkins has been ordered to the Naval Academy.

The only real estate sale reported this week is that Mr. THOMAS H. HUNTER has purchased the WILLIAM VERNON estate, on the Main Road, including the house and five acres of land, for \$20,000.

We are pleased to learn that Hon. WILLIAM F. SHEPHERD, who has suffered a long spell of sickness, is now convalescing, and was able yesterday to leave his bed.

ROBERT J. STEVENS has been appointed Adjutant Paymaster, U. S. A., with the rank of Major.

It is said that Gen. SMITH will appoint the 24th day of November as the day of annual Thanksgiving in this State.

The Architect of the house building in this city for Mr. CHAS. TAYLOR, of Providence, is Mr. WILLIAM E. WALKER, Providence.

ROGER B. TANSY, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, died at Washington Wednesday evening, in the 78th year of his age. He was born in Maryland, and educated in Pennsylvania. He has been Attorney General of Maryland, and Attorney General of the United States. In 1836 he was appointed by President JACKSON to succeed Chief Justice MARSHALL in the Supreme Court. His decisions generally have been satisfactory, but in the "Dred Scott case," he indulged in remarks about the estimation in which he claimed the negro had been held by our ancestors, and the rights to which he was entitled, which were entirely unnecessary, and gave great offence to a majority of the people in the non-slaveholding States.

Since the commencement of the rebellion Chief Justice TANSY has not given public utterance in a definite form to his opinions upon the absorbing questions of the day, and he is believed by many to have entertained strong sympathies for the South. His disease leaves a vacancy in the most important and honorable office in the gift of the Executive, and it is intimated that ex-Secretary CHASE may receive the appointment.

The Court of Common Pleas which has been in session in this city during the week was unable to transact much business and adjourned after disposing of the following cases:— Joseph Bradford vs. John Paine, of New York. This was an action caused by the Piff. agreeing to purchase a span of horses, providing they were sound and suitable for his work. As they did not come up to expectations they were returned to Dr. who refused to receive them and they were placed at Tennant's. The verdict was given for Piff for \$16.15.

John H. Crosby, jr. vs. James Dooris, for \$60.

William J. Swinburne vs. Thomas Brownell, for \$504.24.

Langley & Norman vs. Thomas Brownell, for \$107.80.

Robert S. Barker vs. Thomas Brownell, for \$898.25.

George Bowen vs. Thomas Brownell, for \$130.05.

John C. Stoddard vs. Thomas Brownell, for \$216.78.

Michael Cottrell et al. vs. Horace A. Manchester, 10 cents damages and costs.

Elvina W. Jordan vs. Joseph S. Clark, for \$83.51.

Ward McAllister vs. the Newport and Fall River Railroad Company, for \$1,650.

Mary A. Brown vs. Philip Pfeiffer. Defendant submits to judgment for 10 cents damages and costs.

Thomas P. Newton vs. Thomas Milburne.—Plaintiff submits to judgment for defendant's costs and appeals.

The following account of a sad affliction, we take from the Providence Journal. The poor little fellow possessed the heart of a noble hero to—

DROWNED.—Jerome B., son of Benjamin Tallman, Portsmouth, was drowned in the Seacoast river, on Saturday last, under the following circumstances: He had been out fishing accompanied by two younger boys, in almost a gale, when the boat was capsized, and all three were precipitated into the water. They were unable to get to the bottom, but finding it difficult to get to land, and one of the boys becoming chilled, Jerome proposed to swim ashore and bring relief. He accordingly undertook to do so, and had nearly succeeded, when his strength failed and he went down. He was twelve years and nearly 3 months, and was a school boy in one of our best schools. He was a very brave and noble hearted boy, and his death is a great loss to his family. His body has been recovered.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLVAX, known to many of our citizens, has been re-elected to Congress by a thousand majority. Two years ago his majority was only three hundred, and in consequence of his determination to expel a member for uttering atrocious language in Congress, an unusual effort was made to defeat him, but he has outstripped his enemies and returns to Congress to battle for the right.

We were pleased to have a call from the Rev. Dr. CHANNING a few days since, and to learn from him that he is preparing a book of his recollections of Newport, his birth-place, from 1793 to 1811. From the pen of this gentleman, we may expect a book of rare merit and uncommon interest, which will add another volume to the history of our ancient city.

The bombardment of Charleston of late is represented to be unusually severe. The Courier of that city says that during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock on the 28th ult., eighty-eight shots were fired at the city, and during the same length of time ending at six o'clock on the 30th, eighty-four shots were fired, causing a number of casualties.

One of the largest wholesale clothing houses in New York, has this week thrown open its stock, valued at half a million dollars, to the retail trade at wholesale prices, and New York is clothing itself at a low figure.

MR. EDITOR.—Some years ago I had occasion to dig a pit, and threw the clay on a drift-way in the vicinity. This was in South Kingstown, and the clay resembled what is generally obtained on the island at the depth of four or five feet. As long as I passed that way, which was for some years after, the road then made remained smooth and hard in all weathers, being but little affected by wet, drought or frost.

Again, some twelve or fifteen years ago, I dug a well in Portsmouth, and with a part of the clay made a raised way to the door of a horse stable. It has always remained hard, and does not wear away, would, much faster than if it were ordinary stone.

If the city of Newport open a pit and lay on the highway a covering of some twelve or fifteen inches of the clay taken from me, I think it might, in the long run, save expense, and insure permanent and excellent roads.

T. E. HAZARD.

Portsmouth, October 10, 1864.

Town Council. At—Members present, John Mendenhall, Abraham C. Coggeshall, Albert G. Cook and Joseph B. Cogg.

Philip B. Chase, Clerk.

The petition of Gardner Thomas, Esq., relative to the acceptance by the Town of the R. I. Turnpike road, in this town, was referred to next session of Council.

Court of Probate.—The account of Administration on the estate of Mary Anthony was allowed.

The appointment of Administrator on the estate of Abner Tallman was postponed to next session of court.

Administrator on the estate of Mary Anthony was presented, his final account for allowance, which was referred to next session.

# Newport Tax List.

The Assessors of Taxes having concluded their labors, the book is being copied by the City Clerk, and when this shall have been completed, the Collector of Taxes will commence his labors. But persons about to leave the city, and wishing to pay their taxes on do now.

The whole amount of Real Estate is \$11,009,300.

The whole amount of Personal Estate is \$4,066,200.

Total, \$16,415,500.

The ratio is sixty cents on the hundred dollars. Last year it was sixty-six; and the whole amount of tax to be collected is \$98,493.00.

As this is a new valuation of all property in the city it is of public interest, and for that reason we have decided to publish the list.

By adding two ephers to first and second columns, the whole amount of property taxed, can be ascertained.

Adrian Stephen (grocer)	10	6	10
Adrian Stephen S	72	10	61
Adrian Samuel of James	16	100	60
Adrian William	28	16	80
Adrian James, dec'd	13	7	80
Alger James	9	5	40
Alger John	32	31	20
Alger Nicholas J	12	7	20
Alger Nicholas B	10	6	10
Alger Samuel W	10	6	10
Alger William	10	6	10
Allen Andrew of J. J. dec'd	32	10	20
Allen Andrew W. dec'd	36	34	42
Allen Charles W. dec'd	36	34	42
Allen Erasmus P	65	10	45
Allen Frederick A	17	10	20
Allen Hannah M (widow)	11	6	10
Allen Howard	6	27	40
Allen John of J. J. dec'd	61	64	60
Allen Mary H of Geo	6	3	60
Allen William of J. J. dec'd	24	39	30
Allen William L. dec'd	32	19	20
Allen William S N	9	20	12
Allen George (Capt)	5	15	9
Allen Nathaniel B (Capt)	121	112	140
Allen Sarah R (widow)	250	10	20
Allen Samuel	20	12	20
Allen Samuel	10	6	6
Allen Benjamin	28	10	20
Allen Benjamin	47	30	20
Allen Sarah L	40	24	20
Allen Nathaniel, dec'd	80	48	40
Allen Alexander	115	69	60
Allen George	90	54	50
Allen Benjamin M	12	14	9
Allen Nathaniel of P F G de	10	10	10
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Allen Alexander	115	69	60
Allen George	90	54	50
Allen Benjamin M	12	14	9
Allen Nathaniel of P F G de	10	10	10
Allen William S N	9	20	12
Allen George (Capt)	5	15	9
Allen Nathaniel B (Capt)	121	112	140
Allen Sarah R (widow)	250	10	20
Allen Samuel	20	12	20
Allen Samuel	10	6	6
Allen Benjamin	28	10	20
Allen Benjamin	47	30	20
Allen Sarah L	40	24	20
Allen Nathaniel, dec'd	80	48	40
Allen Alexander	115	69	60
Allen George	90	54	50
Allen Benjamin M	12	14	9
Allen Nathaniel of P F G de	10	10	10
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Allen Benjamin	47	30	20
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Allen Nathaniel, dec'd	80		







